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VOL. XXI.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 7, 1888.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

### A PRETTY ROMANCE.

#### A Georgia Girl Wedded in Washington.

THE NEWS OF THE CAPITAL CITY.  
Senator Brown Tells on the Chinese Question—The Adjournment Question Discussed—News Notes.

WASHINGTON, September 6.—[Special.]—Senator Brown made a half-hour speech today on the bill to prohibit the landing of Chinese on our shores.

Mr. Brown reiterated the idea that the bill was an administration measure. In some respects it was a good bill, and in other respects it needed amendment. He moved to amend by inserting a clause that no Chinese should be admitted to land on our shores unless they were accompanied by a certificate from the United States consul at the port of arrival, and that the certificate should be issued only after a thorough examination of the Chinese by the consul.

Mr. Teller objected to the proposed amendment as not being offered in time, and the objection was sustained.

A Pretty Romance.

At 7 o'clock last evening a tall, dark complexioned, handsome young gentleman accompanied by a remarkably pretty young lady, alighted from a cab in front of the Elbert house and proceeded to the front. The clerk immediately sent for and it was made known to him that a minister was desired at once to unite a young couple.

The clerk, ever accommodating, immediately dispatched a porter for the Rev. Mr. Platt, of Epiphany church, who resided near by. The minister responded, and in a few moments Miss Cora Woodin, daughter of Professor Woodin, of the University of Georgia, and Mr. W. H. Boynton, of Hampton, Va., were made one.

It seems that Miss Woodin has been visiting relatives in Hampton, where she met with Mr. Boynton, and they decided to marry. Objections were made, when the couple eluded their relatives and went to Richmond. In Richmond they were unable to find a minister who would perform the service because of the young lady's appearing to be under age. They then came here and the ceremony was performed.

They leave tomorrow for Niagara Falls and other northern points.

Adjournment Discussed.

Mr. Oates's adjournment resolution was considerably discussed today. The majority of the democrats undoubtedly favor it, as all are anxious to get away; but the party leaders are opposed to sending an adjournment resolution to the senate before that body has shown its intention toward the tariff. The leaders, of course, will prevail.

Mr. O. M. Cathe, of Savannah, is here.

Mr. Turner returned from a visit to his home today.

### THE SENATE'S WORK.

The Chinese Bill Again Discussed—Senator Brown's Position.

WASHINGTON, September 6.—Mr. Hoar offered a resolution calling the attention of the president respectively to the resolution of the senate of the 28th of August, requesting him to communicate to the senate copies of all communications addressed by his direction to the government of Great Britain, remonstrating against certain unfair treatment of American citizens, and requesting him to furnish such information as was possible, so that it may be considered in acting on pending legislation.

Mr. Vest suggested that the resolution be ever to tomorrow, as it seemed to contain a part of implication of intentional delay on the part of the administration. He presumed that it was not so. It was only nine days since the resolution had been introduced, and he did not doubt that the secretary of state could give some good reason for not sending the papers. The resolution was laid over.

The Chinese Bill.

The Chinese exclusion bill was taken up, and Mr. Sherman spoke for some time in depreciation of the haste on the part of the senate, calling attention to the fact that neither house of congress possessed any information beyond a mere rumor that the treaty had been rejected, and expressing the opinion that it would be found that the treaty had actually been ratified. He therefore asked the senate to let the bill stand over for a day or two until the facts were ascertained. He asked that by unanimous consent the bill might be informally laid aside.

Mr. Stewart objected.

Mr. Platt said that if the bill was pressed to a vote he would vote for it, but he should do it under protest. He said that the way the bill had come before congress, and he wished to say so as emphatically as he could.

While Mr. Platt was speaking, one of the president's secretaries entered and announced "several messages in writing." It turned out, however, that among the messages there was not one in answer to Mr. Sherman's resolution.

Mr. Platt went on with his remarks. If the president had notice official or unofficial that the Chinese government had rejected the treaty, that the Chinese minister is on his way here, and that there has been no objection, so far as known, to the amendments to the treaty. On the contrary, the minister himself assented to them at the time they were offered, and it was presumed, as a matter of course, that the treaty would be ratified. I feel free to say in answer to Mr. Sherman that no communication of any kind has come to the president of the United States, in regard to the treaty. I believe that is a fact, and the whole of our action on the bill is based upon an assumption that, because a distinguished member of the house of representatives brought it forward, it was a treaty, and the house, it was done with the sanction of the administration. We certainly ought not to be satisfied with that.

The debate was continued by Senators Plumb, Brown, Reagan, Call, Morgan and Blair.

The debate being closed, the senate proceeded to a vote on the passage of the bill. The vote was unanimous; yeas 31, nays none. There being no quorum voting, there was a call of the senate, when thirty-nine senators, exactly a quorum, answered to their names. Mr. Hoar said he had been present when the vote was taken, yesterday and today, but had refrained from voting for reasons stated by Mr. Sherman. Mr. Sherman had also withheld his vote on both occasions.

It was agreed by unanimous consent that the vote would be taken tomorrow at 1 o'clock, and then the senate, at 5:10, adjourned.

### THE HOUSE SOLONS.

The Retaliation Bill Discussed by Mr. Scott—The Previous Question.

WASHINGTON, September 6.—[Special.]—The house today resumed consideration of the retaliation bill.

Mr. McCleary, of Kentucky, gave notice that he would call the previous question on the bill tomorrow at 4 o'clock.

Mr. Scott, of Pennsylvania, then resumed

the floor and continued his speech in support of the bill. He devoted himself largely to discussion of the commercial relations between the United States and Canada, and the effect the pending measure would have upon them. In the course of his remarks he declared, on the testimony of a witness before the Ford investigating committee, that 75 percent of the fishermen engaged in New England fisheries were not American citizens, but came from the British provinces, and were employed because they worked cheaper than Americans. The retaliation bill of 1887, he said, as reported to the senate, was drafted as to enable republican senators to denounce the president, whether he carried out its provisions or not.

At the conclusion of Mr. Scott's speech the house, at 6:10 adjourned.

### AN AWFULLY NARROW ESCAPE.

An Attempt to Wreck a Texas Pacific Train for the Third Time.

DALLAS, Tex., September 6.—[Special.]—Passengers and crew on this morning's Texas Pacific train from the east were considerably excited over an attempt to wreck the train near Woodlawn, this side of Marshall.

Three miles this side of Woodlawn station the train was brought to a very abrupt stop, which bumped several heads and shook the passengers, but caused little damage to the train. It was then ascertained that it had been made to wreck the train. From the means employed by the wreckers it was generally agreed to be the work of robbers and they were expected every moment to swoop down upon the train from the surrounding jungles.

Two ties were securely spiked in the center of the track and one fastened across these so as to rest upon either rail.

The work was done by persons who understood spiking and they must have been numerous and strong enough to handle very heavy iron ties. The place selected for the work is a high bridge, from which the train would have plunged into a deep, rugged ravine, carrying many of its passengers to destruction.

The front wheels of the engine ran upon the spiked ties, and the engine came to a complete halt. The engineer had seen the trouble in time to "slow up." The timbers were removed as quickly as possible and the train started on its way. The wreckers were seen leaving the scene, and the train, however, when the conductor returned to the train and were ready for the robbers. This was the third attempt to wreck this very train at the same place. This leads to the belief that an enemy of the road or of some member of this particular crew is the cause of the trouble. Every effort is being made to find him out. The line of acquaintances of the conductor, engineer and others have been carefully checked off to find from these, if possible, the person who harbors a grudge against any member of the crew. The cattle agent of that division of the roads thinks perhaps he has the criminal on his list among the roll of men who have been seen in the neighborhood. Another theory is that there is a crazy wrecking party at large in the thickets whose grievances are all imaginary, and who have undertaken destructive schemes of various kinds, one being an effort to blow up a neighboring saw-mill with dynamite.

THE SPORTING WORLD.

Accidents and Claims of Fouls at Buffalo—Baseball and Football.

BUFFALO, N. Y., September 6.—[Special.]—The third day's sport of the world cycling tournament was witnessed by 25,000 people, the largest crowd of the meeting. The wind was cold and cutting from the northwest, and the track was cut up that Woodside declined to ride on it, saying he had no neck to risk.

It was a great day for accidents. In the first race young Vandell fell over McNamee and was so badly hurt that he was sent to the hospital. McNamee was not hurt, but Kingland, of Baltimore, went into the wreck and got bruises which will prevent his riding on Saturday. In the last race Brinker, of the United States, fell in second place and was very sore for a few minutes.

Eche, father for Crocker, protested the race of Wednesday, in which the French champion, Labeyrie, coached Morgan, the winner. The judges decided that there was no precedent for disqualifying Morgan, but will not allow the practice to be continued. In the second race Temple, the winner, clearly crowded Rowe, the second man, into the line, but the judges will hold court on this event.

The three mile L. A. W. championship was won by Will Wendle, of Milbury, Mass., in 9:27. The world's championship, second heat, five miles, is still open. The third heat was won by a foul by Rowe. B. H. Davis, Cambridge, Mass., made good his claim as the fastest two mile rover, in 6:59.3. The five mile amateur went to A. C. Palmer, of Boston, in 22:15. The three mile professional tandem handicap went to Crocker and Nelson, of Mass., (scratch) in 2:30.3. One-half mile bicycle tandem was won, hands down, by the Bankers of Will Wendle, Milbury, Mass.

The only amateur bicycle race was won by Eche, father for Crocker, in 2:30.3. The three mile professional tri-cyle went to Jack Lee, of England, in 12:07.3. The Buffalo championship mile bicycle was won by J. P. Miller, in 4:15. The only cycling tomorrow will be stair riding by John Stou, the deaf mute.

The judges tonight gave Rowe first place in the second race, setting Temple to nothing for fouling him. Each accused the other of dishonesty. Vandell is resting quietly. He has no broken bones and will recover. Brinker is slightly badly bruised.

### BASEBALL YESTERDAY.

The New York and the St. Louis Teams Still in the Van.

The games played yesterday resulted as follows:

At Baltimore—Baltimore 3, St. Louis 2. Bessie's team, St. Louis, 1st. Baltimore, 2nd. Baltimore, 3rd. Baltimore, 4th. Baltimore, 5th. Baltimore, 6th. Baltimore, 7th. Baltimore, 8th. Baltimore, 9th. Baltimore, 10th. Baltimore, 11th. Baltimore, 12th. Baltimore, 13th. Baltimore, 14th. Baltimore, 15th. Baltimore, 16th. Baltimore, 17th. Baltimore, 18th. Baltimore, 19th. Baltimore, 20th. Baltimore, 21st. Baltimore, 22nd. Baltimore, 23rd. Baltimore, 24th. Baltimore, 25th. Baltimore, 26th. Baltimore, 27th. Baltimore, 28th. Baltimore, 29th. Baltimore, 30th. Baltimore, 31st. Baltimore, 32nd. Baltimore, 33rd. Baltimore, 34th. Baltimore, 35th. Baltimore, 36th. Baltimore, 37th. Baltimore, 38th. Baltimore, 39th. Baltimore, 40th. Baltimore, 41st. Baltimore, 42nd. Baltimore, 43rd. Baltimore, 44th. Baltimore, 45th. Baltimore, 46th. Baltimore, 47th. Baltimore, 48th. Baltimore, 49th. Baltimore, 50th. Baltimore, 51st. Baltimore, 52nd. Baltimore, 53rd. Baltimore, 54th. Baltimore, 55th. Baltimore, 56th. 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NEWS AND GOSSIP

Culled From Our State Exchanges.

Death From Lockjaw—A Lynching Bee In Colquitt County—A Big Bear on St. Simon's Island—Etc.

Giles Shoot, of Calhoun county, has a steer twenty-five years old, with which he made numerous crops and is now under good headway with the twentieth. During all this time the steer has been Mr. Giles' only plow animal. He has a style of living, of course, has not been that of a Vanderbilt, but he has succeeded in making both ends meet, kept independent and has been contented and happy. In the steer's young days his color was a coal black, but now he is as gray as a rat.

About two years ago, in Miller county, Sam Long, colored, made an assault on Mrs. William Reagan. He made his assault, and was recently captured and placed in jail in Macon. Upon examination it was found that it was no fault of the marshal that he escaped. The guardhouse was found to be so rotten that it would not hold anything, and all one had to do was simply to walk out. The town authorities took immediate steps to have a new and safe guardhouse built.

Last Monday night, a negro who has been working for Cook & Pounds, in Cochran, knocked another negro on the head with a bar of iron, fracturing his skull. He was arrested and placed in the guard house by Marshal Overly, and on Tuesday evening made his escape. Upon examination it was found that it was no fault of the marshal that he escaped. The guardhouse was found to be so rotten that it would not hold anything, and all one had to do was simply to walk out. The town authorities took immediate steps to have a new and safe guardhouse built.

Recently Mr. George Tucker, of Irwin county, went to the woods to feed his hogs and took his shotgun along. After feeding his hogs he attempted to hunt a young male, and in some manner his gun, which was loaded with buckshot, was discharged, the contents of the gun striking Tucker in the chest. He was taken to his home, where he died. The town authorities took immediate steps to have a new and safe guardhouse built.

The Washington Chronicle says that Mr. Charles Hopkins was running the gin for Isaac T. Bazzano, about six miles below Savannah, a few days ago, and his right hand, by some means getting into the saw from underneath, was cut and lacerated in a fearful manner. Dr. Bazzano and his family were called to attend the wounded man, and found it necessary to amputate the hand.

There is a big bear on St. Simon's Island. The Brunswick Morning News says it is a big one, with a track that measures six by eight inches, and the tabulations are badly excited. Major James Postell was in the city yesterday, and has organized a party who will probably go over to the island to try to interview with him, and put an end to his depredations on corn fields, potato patches, young pigs, etc. The suspicion is that old brute has been camped for some time on the island, or that he sought the salt water because of his retreat in the swamp on the mainland, and swam over to St. Simon's for excitement. At any rate, he is on the island. There can be no doubt of that, and Brunswick's marksmen are anxious to get him to stay there. There can be no doubt of that, also.

The Brunswick Morning News, that admirable paper, in commenting upon an article in the Southern Cultivator, regarding the advantages of the technological institute, says: "It would be a good thing if all young men were to take a course of technology in connection with their studies. The institute would be required among the Romans in the days of their greatness and pride, that no man could enter a profession without first having learned a trade, and we have often thought if a custom the enlightened Americans could imitate with profit at this late day."

HEAVY RAINS.

Railroad Tracks Submerged and Crops Damaged.

TENNESSEE, Ga., September 6.—[Special.]—Some of the heaviest rains ever known fell here this week. The water in the culvert under the Central railroad was even with the track today, and some of the boys had a boat paddling through the street near the railroad shops. The rain is doing much damage to crops and the farmers are complaining. Negotiations are pending for the A. G. and S. railroad to run their trains into the city on the S. and T. railroad track. We trust that they will succeed in doing this.

Our merchants are returning from the eastern markets with big stocks of dry goods, and the outlook is promising for the fall trade. The Baskins building is about completed and Messrs. L. Baskins and J. T. Walker & Co. are moving in their stocks.

The First Train Since Tuesday.

AMERICAN, Ga., September 6.—[Special.]—A train came from Abbeville today for the first time since Tuesday. The washout near Abbeville has been cleared, and the railroad put in good order. Still raining and damage to the crops cannot be estimated.

Not a Bale on Sixty Acres.

HAMILTON, Ga., September 6.—The recent rains have greatly damaged the cotton crop. Some farmers say the cotton is cut off twenty-five per cent and others say a great deal more. Mr. Wallace Askew, a large planter, seven miles from this place brought several large, well fruited stalks of cotton to the city, and says that the cotton is cut off twenty-five per cent and others say a great deal more. Mr. Wallace Askew, a large planter, seven miles from this place brought several large, well fruited stalks of cotton to the city, and says that the cotton is cut off twenty-five per cent and others say a great deal more.

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Return of Judge Blanford—Trial of a Burglar.

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Mr. Jack Henderson, of Lafayette, Ala., has purchased the store occupied by J. J. Wood, and will enter business here on October 1st. He has been in the city for some time, and is well known to the people of this city.

That House Across the Street.

SAVANNAH, Ga., September 6.—[Special.]—The report that some of the residents in the neighborhood of East Broad and McDonough streets are preparing to build a house in a circular form, is causing great uneasiness in certain circles. According to the story that has been going around, the house is to be built on a lot of about five acres, and is to be a circular building, with a central tower, and is to be built by a man named J. J. Wood. The report is causing great uneasiness in certain circles, and it is believed that the house will not be built.

DEATHS IN GEORGIA.

Colonel B. F. Adams, of Eatonton, died Wednesday in this city, after many years' illness. He was the clerk of the superior court of Putnam county. He was in his 67th year.

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ADVERTISING PAYS.

A Romantic Marriage in Augusta Last Night.

AUGUSTA, Ga., September 6.—[Special.]—The bridal chamber of the Augusta hotel is occupied tonight by a couple whose marriage is over with considerable romance. Something over a year ago, an advertisement appeared in a Chicago paper from a gentleman soliciting a female correspondent, with a view to matrimony. The author of the advertisement, Mr. W. J. Bates, of Stillwater, Montana, received fifteen letters in reply. From the lot he selected one addressed to him from a lady at Rogers, Ga.

A reply was immediately forwarded to this correspondent, and the returning mail carried a response in which her real name, Miss Ada Thompson, was revealed. Letters continued to pass from one to the other, a courtship, romantic, photographs were exchanged and their mutual love was plighted. Thus matters proceeded until a few weeks since, when a letter came from Mr. Bates announcing his desire for an early marriage. The proposition was accepted, and a telegram to the young lady announced that her lover was en route to Georgia.

Mr. Bates arrived at Rogers station on Wednesday afternoon and was driven to the residence of Mrs. A. H. Anderson, a relative of the lovers. They will visit the Columbia river and other points of interest on their way home. This is the second instance of this kind that has occurred here. Miss Lucy Jane Frazier, a well known resident of this city, having a few years since married Mr. Israel Putnam, of Arizona, under like circumstances.

ATHENS' SCHOOLS.

The Lucy Cobb Institute—A Sewerage System—Heavy Rains, Etc.

ATHENS, Ga., September 6.—[Special.]—The Lucy Cobb institute resumed its exercises on Wednesday, the 5th instant, with forty boarding pupils and the usual patronage from the city. In ten days, no doubt, this favored institution of learning will have received a number of pupils equal to that of last season. Under the able management of the Lucy Cobb ranks second to no institution of its kind for the training, morally, mentally and physically of the young ladies of Georgia. Miss Millie Vass, principal of the school, is a lady of high repute, and her assistance a corps of efficient lady teachers.

The public schools of Athens resumed work on last Monday. The weather was gloomy and the rain fell continuously, but a host of anxious children reported promptly, and a lusty cheer greeted the first glimpse of the school building. The school is well equipped with sensible furniture, and a corps of instructresses that would do credit to any city in Georgia. These schools alone would justify the title of Athens to the name city. The city fathers are advised that additional buildings are demanded for the accommodation of the numerous applicants.

The city council is awaking to the importance and absolute necessity of several wants of our community. Proper committees have under consideration propositions for a thorough sewerage system and the reconstruction of an electric light plant. These are two prominent needs of the city, and the people will heartily endorse any action of the council for their speedy development.

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COUNTY EXHIBITS

At the State Fair in Macon Next Month.

A Proposition That Displays Be Made In Tents—The Chicken Exhibit—A Bold Burglary—Notes.

MACON, September 6.—[Special.]—Mr. A. M. Rodgers, of the firm of Rodgers, Wortham & Co., has made a capital suggestion which the Georgia Agricultural society may adopt and put into successful execution.

It is this: That each of the counties to make exhibits at the state fair in competition for the prizes offered for the best county display. The exhibit to be made in tents, and erected in two rows within the half mile inclosure, or within the mile track. Eighteen counties have already entered for the contest, and more are expected to compete. Nine or ten tents arranged in rows would be a novel and attractive sight. The displays could be shown to much better advantage, and each county would have excellent opportunity to arrange and decorate its own exhibit according to its taste and judgment. The agricultural society would do well to adopt this plan for more than one. It would certainly solve the problem of the extra work question now under discussion. If the county displays are placed under tents, then the exhibition buildings at the park will be ample large to accommodate the county exhibits not connected with the county displays.

It is also suggested that each county should have a poultry and beef exhibit which, day by day, promises to increase in magnitude and be the largest and most elaborate display of the kind ever seen in the south.

Mr. Rodgers says he attended an exhibition in Philadelphia during his recent trip north, and all the displays were shown under tents, and the exhibits showed off to splendid advantage and were exceedingly attractive.

PROPOSAL OFFICERS.

President W. J. Northen, of Sparta, General Vice-President J. O. Waddell, of Cedar town, General Superintendent Pierce Home, of Dalton, and Dr. H. H. Cary, of LaGrange, superintendent of needlework, etc., department, are expected to meet in Macon tomorrow on important matters of the agricultural society, commenced soliciting subscriptions from the business men of the city for the \$1,000, funds to be devoted to advertising the fair in city and country newspapers. They were out but a short while this morning and collected \$100 in cash and \$135.00 in subscriptions.

It is remarkable to suppose that when the committee has canvassed the entire city, the one thousand dollars will have been subscribed. The proposed fair is a very important one, and the people are very much pleased with their first morning's work, and feel sanguine that the balance will be readily given. The merchants' recognition of the importance of the fair, and the realization of the great benefit the exhibition will be to Macon.

Mr. W. C. Parker, of Baxley, Ga., writes today that he will make a bid for the fair.

CRIMINAL DOCKET.

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A white man and two negroes are supposed to have committed the robbery. It is believed that the thieves entered the store and took away a large amount of goods. The store was closed at the time of the robbery.

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Sharp Work of a Detective Down in Georgia.

While Tightening His Lasso Around an Incendiary, He Catches Up With a Thief—Both in Jail.

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About the 28th of July, H. H. Tift's immense planing mill, at Tifton, together with progress of a gang of about 200 negroes, were asleep, and were arrested, but no clue could be found to the incendiary. From Bill Jones, who is in the city today, the News and Advertiser, in an interview, elicited the following facts: He was put upon the case and went down to Tifton, hiring himself to the South Florida and Macon railroad. He was walking back to the mill, and he was soon hand in glove with them and at last discovered the incendiary. During the progress of a game, Sol Joseph, a hand employed as a striker in the blacksmith shop, was found to be the firebug. He pointed two birds, as he discovered that Louis Mix, the watchman, had been systematically robbing the commissary. He has carried a key, though goods were frequently missed from the commissary, and his key was found in the commissary. He was found in the commissary, and his key was found in the commissary.

INEXHAUSTIBLE WEALTH.

A Great Georgia Pine Land Owner and Mill.

MACON, Ga., September 6.—[Special.]—W. W. Ashburn, of Eastman, is at the Hotel Lanier. Mr. Ashburn is a wealthy and enterprising gentleman, and is one of the largest landowners in the south. His pine land possessions are very great. His operations along the line of the East Tennessee road are enormous and yield him a large revenue.

Recently Mr. Ashburn came to Macon, hunting an investment for a large surplus of idle cash he had on hand. He went to see the Georgia Southern stock, and was so well pleased with the outlook that he invested largely in Georgia Southern stock. He also bought about twenty thousand acres of virgin pine land, which he will develop into a large paper mill.

Mr. Ashburn believes that in his forests Georgia has a store of great and inexhaustible wealth. From all the ports and inland area the railroads to the central western states, shipments have been constantly increasing. The demand for pine seems never to abate, a demand that encourages the lumbermen to progress further into the virgin forests.

WANTS DAMAGES.

The Covington and Macon Road Sued for One Thousand Dollars.

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The accident occurred on February 10, 1888, while plaintiff was acting as fireman on an engine of the road. In trying to put a piece of wood in the engine, the wood was too large to enter the door, it fell and caught his hand and badly mashed it. He alleges that the wood was not suitable for firewood, and that the road was negligent in not providing suitable wood.

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Walter, charged with carrying concealed weapons, was found not guilty. Tom Smith, charged with carrying concealed weapons, was found not guilty.

BURIAL OF MR. BUCKLEY.

MACON, Ga., September 6.—[Special.]—The funeral of Mr. E. C. Buckley was held this afternoon at half past three o'clock from the late residence of the deceased on Second street. The funeral was held at the Episcopal church, officiated. The pall bearers were: Messrs. M. Loh, S. S. Dunlap, George R. Barker, James Boone, J. G. Deitz, W. S. Johnson. He was buried with Masonic honors.

A BOLD BURGLARY.

Thieves Break the Door Again With a Piece of Railroad Iron.

MACON, Ga., September 6.—[Special.]—Information has been received at police headquarters in Macon of a robbery of the store of J. R. Hill & Co., a short distance above Macon, this morning about three o'clock.

A white man and two negroes are supposed to have committed the robbery. It is believed that the thieves entered the store and took away a large amount of goods. The store was closed at the time of the robbery.

THE VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY IN THE EARNST WILLIAMS CASE.

MACON, Ga., September 6.—[Special.]—The coroner's jury reassembled this morning at 11 o'clock to render a verdict in the case of the killing of Earnst Williams. The first witness examined was Mr. Gus Burkett, sworn, said: I joined Officer Daniels the race after the man killed. Officer Daniels fired three times to frighten him. I fired once into the ground to scare him. I heard the shot, but I did not see the man who fired. I heard the shot, but I did not see the man who fired. I heard the shot, but I did not see the man who fired.

RAILROAD SCHEDULE.

ATLANTA AND NEW ORLEANS SHORT LINE.

The most direct and best route to Montgomery, New Orleans, Texas and the southwest.

The following schedule in effect August 19, 1888:

SOUTHBOUND.		No. 51	No. 52	No. 53
		Daily	Daily	Daily
Leave Atlanta	1:05 p.m.	12:01 a.m.	4:41 p.m.	
Arrive New Orleans	8:05 p.m.	1:40 a.m.	8:37 p.m.	
Leave Atlanta	4:09 p.m.	1:40 a.m.	8:37 p.m.	
Arrive New Orleans	4:45 p.m.	1:40 a.m.	8:37 p.m.	
Leave Atlanta	8:25 p.m.	4:00 a.m.		
Arrive New Orleans	6:40 p.m.	11:10 a.m.	11:10 a.m.	

NORTHBOUND.		No. 51	No. 52	No. 53
		Daily	Daily	Daily
Leave New Orleans	7:00 a.m.	3:30 p.m.		
Arrive Atlanta	6:00 a.m.	10:20 p.m.		
Leave New Orleans	7:40 p.m.	1:40 a.m.		
Arrive Atlanta	10:35 a.m.	3:30 p.m.		
Leave New Orleans	12:35 p.m.	3:30 p.m.		
Arrive Atlanta	2:35 p.m.	4:00 a.m.		
Leave New Orleans	2:35 p.m.	4:00 a.m.		
Arrive Atlanta	4:40 p.m.	5:30 a.m.		
Leave New Orleans	4:40 p.m.	5:30 a.m.		
Arrive Atlanta	6:40 p.m.	5:30 a.m.		

Trains 50 and 51 carry Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars between Washington and New Orleans. Trains 50 and 51, elegant chair cars between Atlanta and Columbus without change.

THE GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY.

THE DIRECT ROUTE

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Southwest, West and Northwest.







THE CONSTITUTION:  
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Is delivered by carriers in the city, or mailed  
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of five or more. Address all letters to  
THE CONSTITUTION,  
Atlanta, Georgia.J. J. Flynn, General Eastern Agent,  
Park Row, New York City.

ATLANTA, GA., SEPTEMBER 7, 1888.

A prominent New York republican said yes-  
terday: "It is hard to get over Cleveland's  
record for honesty. The people trust him,  
and for that honest many things!"

## Letters of Acceptance and Other Things.

It is hinted by some of the republican  
organs that Candidate Harrison is waiting  
to see Mr. Cleveland's letter of acceptance  
before he writes his own. Altogether, this  
is very thin. If Brother Blaine intends  
that Candidate Harrison shall continue to  
run, there is no excuse whatever for his de-  
lay in writing the letter of acceptance.The real trouble, so far as Candidate Har-  
rison is concerned, is a praiseworthy de-  
sire to meet the views of Brother Blaine, the  
republican Bull of the Woods. This is the  
cause of the delay. Candidate Harrison is a  
nonentity—a no-account, as the glib western  
phrase goes—but he has been of the opinion  
that his letter ought to be a rehash of the  
republican platform.On the other hand, Brother Blaine, who  
is the great republican High and Mighty,  
very properly believes that Candidate Har-  
rison's letter of acceptance should be a  
rehash of his recent campaign speeches.  
The republican Bull of the Woods has  
smashed the republican platform in many  
important particulars, and if the letter of  
acceptance of the nonentity candidate should  
go contrary to his ideas, the probability is  
that the great republican Bull of the Woods  
would retire to his tent and sulk there dur-  
ing the rest of the campaign. It is for these  
reasons that Candidate Harrison has delayed  
his letter of acceptance. He is waiting to  
meet the views and wishes of the  
republican leader.But how about Mr. Cleveland? Well, the  
democratic president has already written his  
letter of acceptance in what Mr. William  
Nye would call stentorian tones. He has  
written the first and only message that has  
appeared to American patriotism since the  
war. Moreover, he has sent forward to the  
democratic campaign committee a living  
and speaking check for ten thousand Ameri-  
can dollars.Now if Blaine, the real candidate, or  
Harrison, the nominal candidate of the de-  
moralized republican party, have sent or  
will send such letters of acceptance, they  
will be placed on file and duly acknowl-  
edged.We believe that a democratic victory next  
November means the death of the trusts.

## Almost Too Horrible to Be True.

The story told in our telegraphic columns  
of the deserted house near Bayard, Florida,  
is so full of horror that few of our readers  
will believe it.

A more sombre picture was never drawn.

A farmer had on a visit to a neighboring  
settlement has his curiosity excited as he  
approaches a lonely cottage in the woods.  
No yard dog rushes to the gate to bark at  
the passing stranger; no human face ap-  
pears at a door or window, and there is ab-  
solutely no sign of life about the place. As  
the boy pauses on the threshold the oppres-  
sive stillness causes him to feel an indefin-  
able dread of something, he knows not what.  
Not a zephyr rustles a leaf. A dead silence  
broods over the scene. The visitor listens  
eagerly and hears nothing—no laughter of  
children, no sound of voices, no hum of  
busy house-wifery.What he saw when he entered the house  
loses nothing of its revolting significance in  
the brief story sent over the wires. Stark  
and cold, a dead mother lay on her hard  
couch—stark and cold, around her were  
grouped the dead bodies of her five chil-  
dren!Death had overtaken the refugees in their  
flight—they had sought shelter by the way-  
side, and there, with no one to minister to  
them in the woe and terror of their dying  
agonies, they had fallen victims to the plague.No one to administer medicine; no one  
to hold a glass of water to the parched lips;  
no one to lay a soothing hand on the fevered  
brow; no one to pray for the dying, and no  
one to care for the dead!It is hard to believe such a tale, and yet  
in the history of many a pestilence just such  
scenes have occurred. When men are in  
hourly fear of death they lose their humane  
instincts and become supremely selfish.  
They bar out their afflicted neighbors and  
leave them to meet the fate of these hapless  
Jacksonville refugees. They turn their  
backs upon their fellow-sufferers, and sav-  
agely fight for their own safety.We hope for the sake of humanity that  
the horrors of the cholera house near Bayard  
have been exaggerated, but the sad nar-  
rative may turn out to be only too true. All  
men and women cannot be heroes and he-  
roines in a yellow fever panic; some will at  
such a time be as merciless and unreasoning  
as the wild beasts of the forest.The American voter will have an opportu-  
nity next November to make the party of  
trusts the party of busts.

## A Curious Piece of Journalism.

Mr. John T. Graves has made such an ad-  
mirable record with the Rome Tribune that  
we regret to see him do a very silly thing,  
as he has done in the last issue of his paper.  
In a leading editorial he asserts that Rome  
has a grievance against Atlanta. This  
grievance, he proceeds to state, is that cer-  
tain private citizens of Atlanta have been  
slandering Rome by charging that she is  
flooded and feverish. He says there is well  
authenticated proof that these private citi-  
zens have said that Rome is being ruined  
by floods and by typhoid fever. He then  
hints that he could "rake Atlanta for and  
aft," but for the present forbears to do it.  
He then solicits our aid in repressing these  
private citizens of Atlanta who are slander-  
ing Rome, threatening as an alternative to  
issue a retaliatory message that will equal  
President Cleveland's in effectiveness.All this is amusing to the point of absurd-  
ity, as Mr. Graves himself must see. We  
are proud of Rome and of its future. Weregret every citizen of Atlanta does not  
share this pride, if indeed there are any who  
do not. We hear nothing but kind words  
of Rome from our people. But the idea  
that Mr. Graves has something terrible on  
Atlanta, that he will whirl in and tell if we  
don't make certain private and unknown  
people quit saying that Rome is unhealthy  
or that she has floods, is ludicrous in the  
extreme.Mr. Graves thanks THE CONSTITUTION  
for its courtesy toward Rome. For this we  
need no thanks. We speak admiringly of  
Rome because we admire it—lovingly be-  
cause we love it. But if Mr. Graves knows  
anything of Atlanta that ought to be told  
for the public good he should tell it without  
delay. Indeed, we think he had better tell  
it anyhow. It is much better to state the  
case plainly than to deal in innuendoes.  
He may issue his "retaliatory message"  
when he pleases, and issue with it the state-  
ment that he does so because the Atlanta  
press, admittedly courteous to Rome, won't  
skin around and uncover some alleged and  
unknown private citizens and beg them to  
quit talking about Rome's water or pulse.  
We should not have been surprised to see  
such a proposition in the Arizona Klecker,  
but we confess it rather startles us to see it  
in Mr. Graves's admirable paper.We believe the farmers can whip out the  
bagging trust and still carry out their con-  
tracts with factors and commission men.  
The way to whip the trust is to boycott it.

## The Duty of the Government.

The fact cannot be concealed that Camp  
Perry is not a decent, comfortable and well-  
equipped shelter for the Jacksonville yellow  
fever refugees.There is no excuse for such a state of af-  
fairs. With the resources at its command  
the government is able to make the camp  
just what it should be.When there is imminent risk of the spread  
of a dangerous disease among cattle the  
government does not hesitate to expend  
hundreds of thousands of dollars to check  
it. Are the lives of cattle more precious  
than the lives of human beings?When immense floods desolated and de-  
vastated the Mississippi valley the govern-  
ment furnished tents and rations for the  
sufferers. Is a flood a great calamity, and  
an epidemic of yellow fever a mere trifle?If the government can protect cattle and  
flood sufferers, it can protect and help the  
people who are menaced by Yellow Jack.  
Not a day should be lost in properly equip-  
ping all the refugee camps that are needed in  
the yellow fever belt, and the government  
should do the work and foot the bill.BROTHER BLAINE'S foot is not too big to  
go in his mouth. In fact, he is able to put  
both feet in this capacious receptacle when  
occasion seems to require it.We are informed by the New York Sun  
that anybody has the right to organize a  
trust. This being so, anybody has the right  
to disorganize it.JUDGE TERRY and his wife, who are now in  
jail at San Francisco for contempt of court,  
suffer a few friends. A meeting of citizens  
at Fresno, the home of Judge Terry, adopted  
resolutions expressing sympathy for him and  
pledging the services of those present to effect  
his release by honorable means. The judge  
talks freely in his cell, and threatens to meet  
Justice Field at some future time, when the  
meeting will not be very pleasant for the  
justice.Mr. P. H. SNOOK makes a unique contribu-  
tion to the Jacksonville sufferers. It is sim-  
ply one dollar a day until the epidemic is over.  
There is a good deal of sense in this sort of  
contribution. If a hundred Atlantians will do  
as same, Jacksonville will be made happy  
every morning by the receipt of \$100 from At-  
lanta.It is nonsense to talk about the old "wet  
and dry" issues while this weather lasts.  
Everything is wet. Everything is wet. Noth-  
ing is dry—not even a tariff article. The mails  
come in dripping with moisture. Frogs hop  
about on fourth floors, snails climb the roof-  
tops of cottages, and everything shows a ten-  
dency to go into liquidation. The streets are  
moving panorama of umbrellas and water-  
proofs. The outside walls are sheeted with  
falling water, and the inner walls drip all day  
long. The globe has turned into one vast  
spring, a mass of watery pulp. Perhaps the  
winter will be dry, but the outlook is wet.THE OLD ROMAN is marching on. To the  
republicans he is as terrible as an army with  
banners.WE HAVE A FEW old men in this country  
who manage to stay at the head of the pro-  
cession. The New York Sun says: "In giv-  
ing a list, the other day, of conspicuous men  
of this period who maintain their intellectual  
and physical vigor, though they are at what is  
commonly regarded as an advanced age, we  
omitted two whom we should not have for-  
gotten. They are Albert Pike and John Jay  
Blair. Mr. Pike is of the same age as Mr.  
Gladstone, was born on the very same day,  
and yet at 70 this Masonic dignitary and man  
of letters is still hard at work, and in the en-  
joyment of excellent health, though in the en-  
joyment of a correspondent, he sets the health  
apostles at defiance by "smoking incessantly  
and eating rich food." Mr. Pike is perhaps  
the most picturesque figure in Washington,  
but he is young as compared with Mr. Blair,  
who, at 80, has just returned from a laborious  
trip around the world. He is as fresh as a  
boy and bright and ready for new enterprises as  
he was fifty years ago. The old men of our day  
are great."THE GIRL who can keep her bangs properly  
kinked during this spell of weather is to be  
envied.THE YELLOW FEVER YAWPS of the Chattanoo-  
ga Times would be more amusing if the able-  
editor would not bury the misinformation of  
yesterday under a load of fresh misinformation  
of today. As it is, the Times is getting its yellow  
fever facts and fancies powerfully mixed.THE LONDON POLICE think they have a clue  
to the man who recently murdered a woman  
in White Chapel, and is suspected of killing  
several other women in the same district. Ac-  
cording to a London special the man is called  
"Leather Apron," and nobody knows him by  
any other name. He is a character half way  
between Dickens's Quilp and Poe's Baboon.  
He is short, stout and thick-set. He has  
small, wicked black eyes and half crazy. He is  
always hanging about the deep shadows that fill  
the intricate net-work of the courts, passages  
and alleyways in White Chapel. He does not  
walk, but always moves on a sharp or  
queer run, and never makes any noise with  
his feet. In addition to the three women he  
is believed to have murdered, he has scared a  
hundred more of them nearly to death. Every  
street-walker in White Chapel has her own  
story to tell of him. He lives by robbing them  
at night, and has kicked, cuffed or  
knocked down two score of them in the  
last two years. His usual lodging place  
is a four-penny lodging house in a  
poverty-stricken thieves' alley off  
Brick Lane. He has left there now, however,  
and nobody knows where he is. He is sus-pected of having done the three murders from  
the fact that he has frequently drawn a knife  
on women, accompanied by the same threats  
which have been carried out on the dead wo-  
men. The story of Mrs. Colwell, who heard  
the screams of the woman as she was being  
murdered, is to the effect that she was clearly  
running away from somebody who was mur-  
dering her, and yet she could hear no other  
footsteps. The blood stains on the sidewalk  
indicated the same thing—that the murderer,  
whoever he was, was noiseless in his pursuit,  
and this quality points directly to "Leather  
Apron." He is a slipper maker by trade and  
gets his nickname from the fact that he always  
wears a leather apron and is never seen with-  
out it. One peculiar feature of the case is  
that none of the police or detectives appear to  
know him, he having always kept out of their  
sight, and they are now gleaning information  
concerning him from women he has assailed.GENERAL VON MOLTKE, since he has been  
put on the retired list, thinks that Germany is  
going to the devil. The old soldier writes to a  
friend that he hopes never to see another  
war between Germany and France, because  
such a war would be very different from the  
conflict of 1870. The forces of the two coun-  
tries are about equal, and their chances would  
be equalized. The general thinks Germany  
should not fight unless attacked. He perhaps  
has a lurking suspicion that the younger  
men now at the head of affairs would not be  
able to make Sedan and Metz possible.A LONDON CORRESPONDENT writes: "I  
have more than once commented on the ab-  
surdity of the prudish custom which prohib-  
its persons of opposite sexes from bathing to-  
gether at English watering-places. Last week the  
consequences of this preposterous rule were  
strikingly exemplified at Cross Haven. A  
young married lady named O'Connor was bat-  
hing there while her husband, who was not  
allowed to accompany her, sat on the rocks.  
She was suddenly carried beyond her depth,  
and drowned before the husband could rescue  
her. If the continental system had been in  
vogue at Cross Haven this accident would not  
have occurred. The notion that a woman in  
bathing dress is an indecent object, or that for  
her to bathe with a male relation or friend  
would be improper, is one of those peculiar,  
nasty ideas that only occur to prudish people."AT CROFTON, ENGLAND, the other day,  
when a man and a woman had died at a  
hospital were to be buried, the bodies of the  
deceased were placed in the coffin, and the  
man followed the woman to the cemetery, while  
the man's family followed the woman.WHEN MRS. LANTY left for England the  
other day, she told a Herald reporter, without  
a blush, that she was going across the water to  
join Fred Gehardt.THEY HAVE SOME lively old preachers in  
Chicago. The Rev. James S. Greene, who has  
just been arrested for bigamy at the age of  
eighty, has a very bad record. For half a  
century, while a minister of the gospel, he has  
been a drunkard. He has also been addicted  
to many minor vices. He has been a forger  
and a convict, and has married six women,  
from three of whom he was divorced. Evi-  
dently there is something wrong in Mr.  
Greene's make-up.

## LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

## What the Cotton Planter Likes.

HULL'S STATION, Ala.—Editors Constitution:  
Does the farmer lose twenty-two pounds on  
every bale of cotton? I don't know. I don't  
know. Some claim that the Liverpool market  
requires this and our buyers knock off the twenty-two  
pounds in profit.The tare averages about twenty-eight pounds per  
bale, and this comes out of the price paid to the  
farmers for their cotton.

## The Phantom Horseman.

From the Kansas City Star.  
The following story regarding the James  
boys were told by a prisoner who was Frank James's  
cellmate when both were confined in the Independence  
jail.The story of the phantom horseman was always  
firmly believed by the companions of Frank and  
Jesse James. Frank was always the least supersti-  
tious of the men who rode with the celebrated rid-  
ers. Jesse, however, had a strong vein of superstition  
in his composition, and firmly believed that the  
phantom horseman was his own peculiar banisher.  
He frequently said that the appearance of the  
phantom horseman was a sign of some great mis-  
fortune. The first time Frank James saw the apparition  
was one night when he, Jesse and several other  
members of the old-lawed night riders were riding  
along the banks of the Sunnyside river, and it  
soon received the recognition of the masters of the  
game everywhere. Its fame spread over the seas.  
Its problems were solved by players in all foreign  
countries. The editor received hundreds of letters  
from England, Germany, Russia, Austria, Italy,  
Australia and India. Chess has a language which  
is universal. A game played in Atlanta, or a  
problem composed here, may afford delight to  
chessmen in Holland and Hindostan. The chess  
board has just completed its second year, and  
clamorous of one of the party, who exclaimed:  
"My God, it is a ghost!"The figure remained motionless and seemed to  
gradually fade away before their eyes as Jesse tur-  
ned his horse and took the other road."I've seen him before," said Jesse, but refused to  
offer any further explanation.It is said that several other members of the so-  
called James gang have seen this phantom, among  
them the late Bill Ryan, who was killed at the  
battle of the Clouds. The New York Sun says: "In giv-  
ing a list, the other day, of conspicuous men  
of this period who maintain their intellectual  
and physical vigor, though they are at what is  
commonly regarded as an advanced age, we  
omitted two whom we should not have for-  
gotten. They are Albert Pike and John Jay  
Blair. Mr. Pike is of the same age as Mr.  
Gladstone, was born on the very same day,  
and yet at 70 this Masonic dignitary and man  
of letters is still hard at work, and in the en-  
joyment of excellent health, though in the en-  
joyment of a correspondent, he sets the health  
apostles at defiance by "smoking incessantly  
and eating rich food." Mr. Pike is perhaps  
the most picturesque figure in Washington,  
but he is young as compared with Mr. Blair,  
who, at 80, has just returned from a laborious  
trip around the world. He is as fresh as a  
boy and bright and ready for new enterprises as  
he was fifty years ago. The old men of our day  
are great."

## Same Man.

From the Idea.  
"Do you know Brown, a dried-up old man?"  
"Yes, I know him. He is a dried-up old man."  
"He talks incessantly and never dries up."

## RATHER CLOUDY.

Ingalls wears an imposing frock coat and  
looks dapper and serene, a marked original face,  
with locky hair, humor, laughter, critical acumen,  
readiness, force, all the while with a certain  
under supreme official restraint—Mephistopheles  
entwined with red tape. He gently taps the table  
standing on the steps leading to his chair, and bows  
his head in prayer, the old man rising in his de-  
votion."Mrs. Cleveland's frock," says an observer  
who recently saw her "shopping" in Washington,  
"was of cream-tinted China silk, sprayed with deli-  
cate blue and pink blossoms. It had a straight,  
full skirt and deep hem, a plain round waist, belted  
in with a pale blue sash, which was knotted at the  
back with a big soft bow with long ends. She  
wore no bustle. Her hat of Legeron shaded the  
face, and was trimmed with light-blue gauze.  
Smoothly fitting shoes and the simplest of jewelry  
completed the costume."Mr. Arthur Meyer, editor of Le Gaulois,  
Paris, is said to have declared in his youth: "I  
shall be a gentleman of society. I shall force my  
way into the most guarded drawing-rooms. I shall be  
the equal of the great aristocrats. I shall be  
hands of duchesses. I shall be on intimate terms  
with the greatest houses of the Faubourg St. Ger-  
main. In a word, I shall be the Beau Brummel of  
the Jews." He realized his ambition."Brethren," said a Tennessee preacher,  
"don't put Pompeii Plate down as a bad man. He  
wasn't a bad man; he was only a weak one. He  
himself would much rather have released our  
Savior, but he couldn't resist the pressure of the  
scribes and Pharisees and the howlings of the rab-  
ble. He didn't have any backbone. He wasn't bad,  
but he was a poor creature—in fact, there was noth-  
ing to him. Brethren, if General Andrew Jackson  
had been in Pompeii Plate's place that trial would  
have had a different ending.""Electric prostration" may be called a new  
disease. It troubles workers under electric light.  
Severe cases are reported from Creusot, France,  
where an electric furnace is used for quickly heating  
metals. The light exceeds 100,000 candle power, and  
the men suffer from it. In some cases, after two or  
three hours the workers have a painful sensation  
in the throat, face, and temples, the skin becomes  
covered red, and in severe cases, after forty-eight  
hours, the discharge of tears begins. After five days  
the skin peels off. Dark, colored spots show. What mitigates the effects of this  
terrible light, but not entirely.

## RANDOM TALK.

The booksellers of Atlanta say they have  
found it hard to supply the demand for the new  
number of Lynette's Magazine, which con-  
tains "Herod and Mariamne," Amelia Rives's latest  
work. It is safe to assume that within the past week  
thousands of people in Atlanta have read this drama.  
It has been read with avidity and with a de-  
voted raptorial by the young ladies, who, as a  
rule, are admirers of Amelia Rives.I know two gifted young ladies, who read  
every new book that comes within their reach.  
One is an ardent defender of the young Vir-  
ginian, and extols to the skies everything  
she has written. The other holds opposite  
views, contending that Amelia Rives is no genius;  
that many of her brilliant utterances are mere silly  
sayings, absolutely without meaning, yet which,  
because of their sentimental air and gloomy form,  
impose upon those who are always too ready to  
have their thinking done for them.It is interesting to compare their opinions  
touching "Herod and Mariamne.""I was strangely fascinated from the opening  
sentence," says our fairer critic number one,  
"and was forcibly held by the great writer. The  
interest in this phenomenal drama never flags. It  
is replete with sentences of superb strength. The  
imagery is fine; the philosophy profound; the move-  
ment of the story is natural and the language is  
in the style of the master dramatist. In my opinion  
nothing so strong as 'Herod and Mariamne' has  
been written by any southern author. To speak my  
mind truly, I hesitate not to rank it with the plays  
of Shakespeare."If this seems extravagant praise, hear what our  
other fair critic says. "I thought," she says, "that  
Amelia Rives had reached her limit in the Quick  
or the Dead, but she has done still worse in her  
new drama. It is not a work of genius. Her  
strength, if strength it be, is borrowed. It is not  
the vigor of nature. Coarseness and vulgarly  
characterizes her writings. She not only murders  
the queen's English, but she makes stultic  
the queen of the English. She fond of speaking irreverently of God,  
and of talking about hell. She imitates Ouida, but  
is wholly wanting in Ouida's talents. In my opin-  
ion Herod and Mariamne is in error to the Quick  
or the Dead. This is my criticism."Now it chanced that these two young ladies  
were riding in a Capitol avenue street car when  
they expressed their views so eloquently. Sitting near  
them was a distinguished clergyman, who had  
been an ardent listener. "What is your verdict?"  
I asked, turning to the preacher."I will answer you in the words of Alexander  
Pope," he replied.

"For want of decency is want of sense."

And he left the car with a wise look.

The lines the reverend gentleman ascribed to  
Pope in such an easy-going way, were written by  
the Earl of Roscommon, who died before Pope was  
born.This brings up an interesting question—that  
of the infirmity of the memory, especially in the  
pastor. Very few people are so accurate as we  
suppose. Some of the most common texts and max-  
ims. Some local instances can be given.

## I heard one of the best scholars in Atlanta

say: "A man convinced against his will,  
Is of the same opinion still."These lines are wholly devoid of sense. The  
couplet as it came from Butler was:  
"He that is convinced against his will,  
Is of the same opinion still."One cold day last winter a prominent At-  
lanta churchman remarked to his pastor:  
"It is not according to scriptural truth, brother?"It would surely puzzle either the pastor or  
the deacon to find this text within the pages of  
the inspired book. Yet it has been often quoted as  
scripture. The beautiful thought was expressed by  
Sterne.Another preacher exclaimed: "Behold how  
great a fire a little matter kindleth." Had the  
words of St. James correctly, he would have  
said: "Behold how great a matter a little fire  
kindleth."Other instances could be given, but these are  
enough.A lady of Peachtree, of poetic trend, owns a  
bigalmetto fan. It was twice stolen from her, but  
she recovered it. She has painted in dainty char-  
acters upon her fan this poetic warning:  
"There is a place down, down below,  
Much hotter than this sphere,  
Where people who eat fans will go,  
To burn and sweeter there."To burn, rather than go there and burn,  
You'd better not use this fan again."Two years ago Mr. John B. Redwine began  
to teach the column in the Sun and South and it  
soon received the recognition of the masters of the  
game everywhere. Its fame spread over the seas.  
Its problems were solved by players in all foreign  
countries. The editor received hundreds of letters  
from England, Germany, Russia, Austria, Italy,  
Australia and India. Chess has a language which  
is universal. A game played in Atlanta, or a  
problem composed here, may afford delight to  
chessmen in Holland and Hindostan. The chess  
board has just completed its second year, and  
clamorous of one of the party, who exclaimed:  
"My God, it is a ghost!"The figure remained motionless and seemed to  
gradually fade away before their eyes as Jesse tur-  
ned his horse and took the other road."I've seen him before," said Jesse, but refused to  
offer any further explanation.It is said that several other members of the so-  
called James gang have seen this phantom, among  
them the late Bill Ryan, who was killed at the  
battle of the Clouds. The New York Sun says: "In giv-  
ing a list, the other day, of conspicuous men  
of this period who maintain their intellectual  
and physical vigor, though they are at what is  
commonly regarded as an advanced age, we  
omitted two whom we should not have for-  
gotten. They are Albert Pike and John Jay  
Blair. Mr. Pike is of the same age as Mr.  
Gladstone, was born on the very same day,  
and yet at 70 this Masonic dignitary and man  
of letters is still hard at work, and in the en-  
joyment of excellent health, though in the en-  
joyment of a correspondent, he sets the health  
apostles at defiance by "smoking incessantly  
and eating rich food." Mr. Pike is perhaps  
the most picturesque figure in Washington,  
but he is young as compared with Mr. Blair,  
who, at 80, has just returned from a laborious  
trip around the world. He is as fresh as a  
boy and bright and ready for new enterprises as  
he was fifty years ago. The old men of our day  
are great."

## Same Man.

From the Idea.  
"Do you know Brown, a dried-up old man?"  
"Yes, I know him. He is a dried-up old man."  
"He talks incessantly and never dries up."

## RATHER CLOUDY.

Ingalls wears an imposing frock coat and  
looks dapper and serene, a marked original face,  
with locky hair, humor, laughter, critical acumen,  
readiness, force, all the while with a certain  
under supreme official restraint—Mephistopheles  
entwined with red tape. He gently taps the table  
standing on the steps leading to his chair, and bows  
his head in prayer, the old man rising in his de-  
votion."Mrs. Cleveland's frock," says an observer  
who recently saw her "shopping" in Washington,  
"was of cream-tinted China silk, sprayed with deli-  
cate blue and pink blossoms. It had a straight,  
full skirt and deep hem, a plain round waist, belted  
in with a pale blue sash, which was knotted at the  
back with a big soft bow with long ends. She  
wore no bustle. Her hat of Legeron shaded the  
face, and was trimmed with light-blue gauze.  
Smoothly fitting shoes and the simplest of jewelry  
completed the costume."Mr. Arthur Meyer, editor of Le Gaulois,  
Paris, is said to have declared in his youth: "I  
shall be a gentleman of society. I shall force my  
way into the most guarded drawing-rooms. I shall be  
the equal of the great aristocrats. I shall be  
hands of duchesses. I shall be on intimate terms  
with the greatest houses of the Faubourg St. Ger-  
main. In a word, I shall be the Beau Brummel of  
the Jews." He realized his ambition."Brethren," said a Tennessee preacher,  
"don't put Pompeii Plate down as a bad man. He  
wasn't a bad man; he was only a weak one. He  
himself would much rather have released our  
Savior, but he couldn't resist the pressure of the  
scribes and Pharisees and the howlings of the rab-  
ble. He didn't have any backbone. He wasn't bad,  
but he was a poor creature—in fact, there was noth-  
ing to him. Brethren, if General Andrew Jackson  
had been in Pompeii Plate's place that trial would  
have had a different ending.""Electric prostration" may be called a new  
disease. It troubles workers under electric light.  
Severe cases are reported from Creusot, France,  
where an electric furnace is used for quickly heating  
metals. The light exceeds 100,000 candle power, and  
the men suffer from it. In some cases, after two or  
three hours the workers have a painful sensation  
in the throat, face, and temples, the skin becomes  
covered red, and in severe cases, after forty-eight  
hours, the discharge of tears begins. After five days  
the skin peels off. Dark, colored spots show. What mitigates the effects of this  
terrible light, but not entirely.

## A VEGETABLE PHYLAETERY.

## Garlic and Lemons an Old Fashioned Charm

## Against Yellow Fever.

From the New York Herald.  
"Now, that yellow fever seems to be spread-  
ing beyond Jacksonville," said a southern chronicler  
yesterday, in the Astor house rotunda, "I am  
reminded of a simple remedy my mother used when  
I was a child during an epidemic in my native city  
of Charleston.""What was that?" asked a bystander.  
"Lemons and garlic tied around the neck. My  
mother used to say that we lived in a corner house  
at the time, and our neighbors on either side all  
died, masters, slaves and all. We were there quite  
alone with our negroes surrounded by the fever, and  
we preserved all of our lives by adopting a plan she  
learned from an old woman who came from St. Do-  
mingo. She compelled every one of the family, both  
white and black, to wear a necklace composed of  
alternate lemons and garlic cloves. She used to  
say in after years, again and again, that none died,  
not were any of us attacked by yellow fever. I be-  
lieve in the remedy, and wish it were more generally  
known. There is some peculiar property in the  
lemons and garlic that preserves the wearer from  
fever.""I shouldn't wonder if there was something in  
that garlic idea," remarked another gentleman, "for  
there exists in France an official record of the  
deprivations of four burglars who entered deserted  
houses in the city of Marseilles during the yellow  
fever epidemic in the seventeenth century and car-  
ried off immense quantities of plunder. They seemed  
to possess some method of preserving themselves  
from the scourge. Being finally arrested and con-  
demned to death, they were executed by guillotine.  
The method of inflicting their punishment if they  
would reveal their secret. The condemned men  
then confessed that they always wore their faces  
handkerchiefs that had been saturated with  
garlic and lemon juice, and that they carried in their  
pockets, the principal one being that of bruised  
garlic. To this day there exists in the French  
druggists' code a recipe known as the 'Vinegar of  
the Four Robbers' (vinagre des quatre voleurs), and  
it is given by these condemned malefactors."Here is a simple remedy that ought to be remem-  
bered and acted upon. Sometimes the simplest  
things produce astonishing results, and garlic and  
lemons are easily procured.

## ARRESTED IN SEVERAL LANGUAGES.

## A Witness Who Seems to Have Had Lots of

## Experience.

From the Detroit Free Press.  
A witness in the recorder's court Saturday  
was questioned by Assistant Prosecuting Attorney  
Minock as to the number of times he had been ar-  
rested.















